

\$2.50 A YEAR.

CHIT-CHAT LOCALS

Gathered by our Reporters

Court still sitting.
Business steadily improving.
David Belluck has secured a board

The water has been rising for several days in the South Branch.

J. D. Huffman, one of Beulton's associates received his scrip by last mail.

The *Times* is the name of a paper ju

The Prince Albert volunteers who took part in the last lake fight, are to

The first heats of the season from the clayed flax are expected about the 1st of September.

Work commenced on the Courthouse Monday morning last. About the

seen will be employed on the building during the course of construction.

Quite a large number of the settlers were in town during the sittings of the court, some were here also from Sash town and other places at a distance.

The by law for the prevention of cattle animals running at large had better be amended, and an act to force immediate

Too many hogs spoil the potato patch

J. M. Campbell has received the first and largest amount out of 100,000

brought into this town. It is well while to see his handsome sets of china, porcelains and vases.

The detachment of Police which recently went out to White Cap's residence to compel some of the tribe who had

Sixty men of the N.W.M.P.; un-

Supt. Perry, left on Wednesday last at Batoche, in accordance with orders from headquarters. They will remain at

Dr. Willoughby, of Saskatoon, is in town. He reports times as dull in

W. katoun. A number of settlers are expected in this summer. Crops are looking well.

Mr. McCaul is building a blacksmith shop on Church Street near Main St. He expects to have it finished and

The crops are looking well, but

proved by some more rain, and as it is generally considered a rainy month, we may expect some of the refugees

The fish business is booming, as
section another of our citizens, going

it. Any person desiring information in regard to the best mode of capturing Eyes, Saskatchewan Salmon or Fry

A large arrival at Batouche laden with coats, a few days ago. Two other boats

were passed by some parties coming
Prince Albert. We do not know
whether they are the ones expected to a

Two policemen failed to turn up a roll call on Wednesday morning last

is supposed that they have taken an undivided pass, and as Judge Richmond's skiff disappeared the same morning, the presumption is that they have

Judge Richardson, for what must be a long and hard day.

the considered good and sufficient reason
that declined to hear any cases at this court
summoned for which were returned
the court advertised to be held o

tion, 14th of March last. This is law, and
er is law, people have to submit; but
t he pity that people should be put to th

other convenience and expense of sending
 for nothing. The sooner we have a
 book, the better. We will
 be glad to hear what you have to say.

Algorithm 1: The basic algorithm.

THE PRINCE ALBERT TIMES

AND
SASKATCHEWAN REVIEW
PUBLISHED WEEKLY

J. D. MAVEETY

PRINCE ALBERT N. W. T.

TERMS.—\$2.00 per annum in advance. Single copies, 10 cents each. No ad. will be inserted in this paper. Business letters 15 cts. per line. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1. Advertisements without instructions will be inserted until forbid. All letters to be addressed to J. D. MAVEETY, Proprietor.

THIS PAPER may be found on all the Railways of the Province. It is also sold by all the News-vendors in the Province. It is also sold by all the News-vendors in the Province. It is also sold by all the News-vendors in the Province.

SUNDAY CHURCH SERVICES

St. Mary's.
11 a.m.—His Lordship the Bishop.
7 p.m.—Mr. Massey.
The Mission Chapel.
11 a.m.—Rev. A. A. H. Wright.
3 p.m.—Sunday School.
7 p.m.—His Lordship the Bishop.
St. Catharines.
11 a.m.—Rev. Canon Flett, B.D.
St. Paul's.
8 p.m.—Rev. Canon Flett, B.D.
St. Andrew's.
6:30 a.m.—Rev. K. Matheson.
St. John's.
8 p.m.—Rev. K. Matheson.
St. James.
6 p.m.—Ven. Archdeacon McKay, B.D.
St. Anne's, R. Catholic.
10:30 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Rev. Pere Andre.
St. Paul's (Presbyterian).
1 a.m. and 7 p.m.—Rev. Mr. McWilliam.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1886.

Direct trade between Canada and Japan will commence on the 10th inst., when the first ship will leave Yokohama for Victoria. Her cargo will consist principally of teas. Freight is being taken at a very low rate. This will tend to revolutionize trade, and the price of teas may be expected to drop.

The Hon. Mr. Longley, in the course of a speech in the Nova Scotia Legislature in support of repeal of the union with Canada is reported to have said: "that a man would make a fortune by exhibiting a Nova Scotian in Ontario and charging the spectators five cents a piece." This is a pointer for some enterprising show man. Why not engage Mr. Longley to exhibit himself? Besides such an exhibition of the natural products of Nova Scotia might induce the ugly people of Ontario to favor the granting to the Bluesnoses of better terms.

Frye, the leading blatherskite of the American Senate, admits that the schooner Adams not only violated the laws of her own country by leaving her port of departure without the "touch and trade" permit which those laws require her to obtain from the collector of the port before sailing for Canadian waters. Why raise such a fuss about the seizure of the vessel then? Or does Mr. Frye imagine that because American citizens may break the laws of their own country with impunity, that they should be allowed to violate treaty obligations without hindrance.

Just where the Government intend building the N. W. M. P. Barracks is a matter which deeply concerns the people of this town. The presence of a large detachment of police here is not only a protection, but is a benefit from a commercial

point of view. But linked with this question is the other and more important question, as to whether we are to have a railway station here, because it is evident that if we are to have no station we will have no permanent police barracks. The meeting which took place last Tuesday evening was perhaps a little late, but it may be productive of good results. Of course it is not necessary to have the barracks erected in the town, or very close to it. A mile or two away will answer us as well, if not better, than if they were situated within the corporation. But it seems to us that unless we receive some definite assurance that we are to have a railway station at this point it is useless to ask the Government to build the police barracks here. Upon the latter depends the location of the former.

The report of the census commissioners gives the total number of acres occupied in the Prince Albert and Carrot River (Carrot River proper, for convenience of reckoning, being included in Prince Albert and part of the old Cumberland district under the head of Carrot River) as 285,035; acres cultivated, 15,263. Number of horses and fillies, 2,099; working oxen, 649; milch cows, 1,758; other horned cattle, 2,690; sheep, 533; swine, 1,290; butter made for year previous to 24th August 1884, 73,008 lbs.; lbs. cheese, 3,550; bushels of wheat raised in 1884, 33,109; barley, 19,276; oats, 14,190; potatoes, 29,663. Total capital invested in industrial establishments in the provisional district of Saskatchewan, \$144,200; wages paid out, \$21,030; value of raw material, \$48,320; value of articles produced, 117,898. Total population of Saskatchewan, 16,746; population of Prince Albert and Carrot River including part of the old Cumberland district, 7,143.

TEN YEARS OF THE N. P.

The fallacy of the contentions that trade, commerce and industry need no encouragement, but flourish in the highest degree when unfettered by regulations of any kind is made evident by the decline of the same during the five years the Liberals were in power in Canada, and the wonderful development of our wealth which has taken place since the adoption of the National Policy. The Liberals deprecated protection or encouragement, and regarded all interference on the part of the Government with the industrial operations of the country as pernicious. They assumed that self-interest would always lead men to employ their capital and toil in the most profitable field, and that if the state were to interfere, by the adoption of a protective tariff, to encourage the application of enterprise to any particular object, it would be taxing the general public for the purpose of enriching the few. We do not, of course, believe in encumbering every operation of life with a network of regulations, but in the practical management of public affairs such doctrines as those preached by the Liberal party should never govern the conduct of those who are appointed to rule over the destinies of Canada. The problem for the practical statesman to solve is: "What system of managing public affairs will, in the absence of all disturbing causes, most conduce to the accumulation of national wealth?" The Liberals thought they saw the solution of this question in one-sided free trade, and though year after year, the producing, hence the purchasing power of the people was decreasing,

still they persisted in airing their wild theories until an indignant people swept them from power, and the National Policy came into force.

We have now had ten years of the National Policy, and what has been the result of its adoption? We venture the assertion that the good effects of its adoption exceeded the expectations of its most sanguine supporters. We have shown—or, at least it was very apparent during the five years the Liberals were in power, that Canada was going backward. We will now show the result of the National Policy at least so far as the business done by our railways for the past ten years will serve to show it.

In 1876 the railways carried 716,640 barrels of flour, 8,829,074 bushels of wheat, 91,286 head of live stock, 112,249,659 feet of lumber, 66,977 cords of fire wood, 245,136 tons of manufactured goods, and 4,070,174 tons of all other articles. Reducing all to tons, the freight carried by our railways in 1876 amounted to 6,381,757 tons, the bill for freight being \$12,211,158, which is equal to an average rate of \$1.92 per ton. In 1885 the railways carried 1,865,674 barrels of flour, 84,391,492 bushels of grain, 2,391,714 head of live stock, 1,689,887,638 feet of lumber, 297,499 cords of fire wood, 1,492,602 tons of manufactured goods, and 6,418,179 tons of all other articles. Reducing all to tons the freight carried by our railways in 1885 amounted to 14,659,271 tons, the bill for freight being \$19,962,038, which is equal to \$1.36 per ton. There has therefore been an increase in the freight carried of 15.50 per cent; grain 8.36 per cent; live stock 25.20 per cent; lumber 14.05 per cent; fire wood 3.87 per cent; manufactured goods 9.35 per cent; and in all other articles 5.7 per cent; while the reduction in the cost of transportation is 56 cents a ton. If the freight rates of 1876 were applied to the freight carried in 1885 the freight bill would be \$28,171,250, or \$8,209,192 more than it actually is. Thus under the National Policy our productions have not only increased, but the cost of transportation has decreased. Not only that, but labor is better paid now than ten years ago. The price of wheat may have fallen, but the price of other articles of farm produce has risen, while the reduction in the price of wheat is more than made up by the diminished cost of articles which the farmer must buy. Of course to the development of our railway system and the consequent reduction in the cost of freighting, is due, in a great measure, the marvellous strides the country has made during the past ten years. It has enabled the manufacturer to obtain the home market, and it has reduced our imports under that head since 1876, \$16,000,000, which means an increase in interprovincial trade to that extent, and the keeping of that much money in our own country in connection with this one interest. Ten years of the National Policy having produced such good results, the conclusion must force itself on the mind of the thinking man that it is not only within the limits of practical statesmanship to develop the trade, commerce and industry of Canada, but that it is the bounden duty of those who are appointed to rule to encourage by every means, the industries of the country, even at the sacrifice of their own pet theories.

The British schooner Sisters, from Yarmouth, N. S., with a cargo of 20,000 mackerel, was seized by the collector of customs Portland on May 24th. The captain had no manifest, as he should have had, and was fined \$700, but not being able to pay the fine his vessel and cargo were seized.

'79 T J AGNEW '86

Tin Roofing and

Eavetroughing

AT LOW RATES.

2,000 lbs. Barbed Wire

TO HAND.

WARNING

All overdue accounts not settled by June 15th will be closed without further notice or favor.

Lumber Lumber

We will place on banks of Saskatchewan River, at Medicine Hat.

ready for rafting,

Dressed Beards, \$25 per m.

Scantling and Joist, up to 1 ft, 25 "

Flooring, Ceiling and Siding, 30 "

Shingles, 4 "

Tar and Brown Paper, 4cts "lb.

Doors, 2f 6in x 6f 6in, 1 1/2 2.80 each

Doors, 2f 10 x 6f 10 1/2 2.40 "

Doors 2f 10 x 6f 10 1/2 2.70 "

SASH FROM \$1 80 TO \$2 80 PER PAIR GLAZED

Above prices for cash only.

Correspondence solicited.

THE MEDICINE H T LUMBER CO'Y.

W. T. FINLAY, Manager.

P.S.—Bills cut to order.

THE WEEKLY SUN!

Arrangements are being made by the publishers of THE MANITOBA SUN for the publication of a Weekly Edition at an early date. The size of the paper will be Eight Pages of Seven Columns each—56 Columns in all—and the price will be placed at the very low figure of

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

PAYABLE STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.

THE WEEKLY EDITION WILL CONTAIN

The News of the Week,
Selected Miscellany,
An Interesting Serial

and Special Departments of Peculiar Interest to the Home Circle. No effort will be wanting to make our Weekly a welcome visitor every where.

Parties intending to subscribe are requested to send their names with the price of subscription to the office of

THE MANITOBA SUN,
12 Market St. E.,
Winnipeg, Man.

PETITION.

At a meeting of the joint committee appointed by the Council and the citizens, composed of Coms. Brainerd, Goodfellow and Betts, and Messrs. Spont, Clarke and Macdonald, held on Wednesday morning last for the purpose of petitioning the Government in support of the claims of Prince Albert to the erection of the new barracks within or close by the town:

PETITION.

To the Right Hon. Sir John Macdonald, G. C. B.

Ottawa.

Your petitioners humbly request that the Police Force at present in the district be located on a permanent basis, or near the town of Prince Albert, so that the erection of a barracks be completed as soon as possible, and for the following reasons:

1. Until the Police Force is established on a permanent basis there is no secured guarantee for the safety of life and property.
2. Until there be such a settled guarantee new settlers will not come into a district so isolated and so utterly without means of defence.
3. And the remoteness of our settlement from a line of railway, and in case of trouble arising, the length of time it would take a relieving force to reach us, makes it imperative that a permanent armed force should be established in the nucleus of our settlement, to give confidence, and in case of necessity, protection to the families of our settlers.
4. That the Town of Prince Albert is the nucleus of our settlement.
5. That this was proved during the time of the rebellion last year.
6. That those who were loyal during the rebellion centered at Prince Albert.
7. That should trouble arise in the north it is sure to be to the north, and 15 Indian reserves surround Prince Albert, among which reserves are the hostiles of last year.
8. That should the Police Force be removed Prince Albert would be left defenceless.

Your petitioners respectfully desire to lay before you the claims that they have for the favorable consideration of the Government:

1. The loyal attitude they assumed at and during the outbreak of hostilities last year.
2. That the town of Prince Albert is the home of the pioneers of this settlement and the foundation of the same.
3. That the bulk of valuations are placed in the town, and in its close vicinity.
4. That were the barracks erected elsewhere it would create, or in fact, bring a rival town, and materially injure the life's work of the loyal pioneer settlers.
5. That though heartily acknowledging the good to the Dominion as a whole, in the completion of the C. P. R., yet by the lowering of freight rates along the line it has practically cut off the market we used to have at Edmonton, Fort Pitt and Edmonton.

And your petitioners will ever pray.

EXPERIMENTAL FARMS.

The Government has decided to establish experimental farms in different sections of the Dominion, the central station to be near Ottawa. Those established in the Northwest will consist of six hundred and forty acres. It may also set apart in Manitoba, British Columbia and each of the Provincial Districts of the Northwest, a tract or tracts, not exceeding in all ten sections, for the purpose of free planting and timber growing.

Amongst the principal duties imposed upon the heads of these experimental stations shall be to:

Conduct researches and verify experiments designed to test the relative value for all purposes, of different breeds of stock, and their adaptability to the varying climatic or other conditions which prevail in the several Provinces and the Northwest Territories;

Examine into the economic questions involved in the production of butter and cheese;

Test the merits, hardiness and adaptability of new or untried varieties of wheat or other cereals, and of field crops, grasses and forage plants, fruits, vegetables, plants and trees, and disseminate among persons engaged in farming, gardening or fruit growing, upon such conditions as are prescribed by the Minister, samples of the surplus of such products as are considered to be specially worthy of introduction;

Analyze fertilizers, whether natural or

artificial, and conduct experiments with such fertilizers, in order to test their comparative value as applied to crops of different kinds;

Examine into the composition and digestibility of foods for domestic animals;

Conduct experiments in the planting of trees for timber and for shelter;

Examine into the diseases to which cultivated plants and trees are subject, and also into the ravages of destructive insects, and ascertain and test the most useful preventives and remedies to be used in such case;

Investigate the diseases to which domestic animals are subject;

Ascertain the vitality and purity of agricultural seeds;

Conduct any other experiments and researches bearing upon the agricultural industry of Canada, which are approved by the Minister.

TERRITORIAL NEWS.
BATTLEFORD.

From the Herald.

Mr. Gordon, Inspector of Land Agencies, is in Edmonton, investigating charges made against Tim, Anderson, Timber Agent, by W. S. Robertson and Forest Ranger Johnson.

The body of Fred Todd, the lunatic, who escaped from Fort Saskatchewan last fall, was recently found about eight miles from that place.

W. J. Barker, late of Prince Albert, has opened a store here.

A raft containing fifty thousand feet of lumber arrived here from Edmonton.

An association of ex-mounted policemen has been formed in McLeod.

Rafts are beginning to arrive down the Saskatchewan. The winter was a busy one amongst the lumbermen at the Edmonton district.

The wife and two children of Sweet, Chas. Smith, arrived out from South on May 17th. They came from Warden's stage.

Poundmaker set out on the 7th May on his diplomatic visit to the Blackfoot. He took no retinue except his newly acquired and youngest wife.

The memorial monument committee have decided on placing the monument in the public park, and propose taking active steps at once to have the undertaking begun.

On Friday 6th May, Messrs Thomas and John Smith got in from Edmonton with their flibbets. They were eight days in making the run. They passed Mr. Richard's boats, which got in on Saturday, this one of Pitt. The Messrs. Smith have on board 200 bushels of potatoes, 1200 bushels barley, and 200 bushels of oats for seed on the Indian Department.

CANADIAN.

The following is a list of successful tenders for Indian supplies: General supplies, A. McDonald, Winnipeg; Thos Howard, Birtle; Power & Brother, Medicine Hat and Brandon; J. A. Kerr, Regina; S. & H. Faulkner, Ottawa; I. G. Baker & Co., Calgary and Beaton; Hudson's Bay Company, Winnipeg; George Lebel, Ottawa; J. A. Donnelly, Qu'Appelle; George F. Munroe, Winnipeg; Anderson & Collins, Grenfell; T. A. Brown, Collingwood; Sibbald and Landry, Regina; J. B. Milliken, Qu'Appelle; J. G. Gilmore & Co., Montreal; Messrs Brothers, Regina; J. M. Garland, Ottawa; Wm. Egan & Son, Bonfren; Beef contract, I. G. Baker & Co.; Sinclair & Gillespie, Leeson & Scott, Regina, and the Cochran, Rancho Company. The flour contracts have not been awarded.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway was held on Wednesday. The annual report for 1895 shows: Earnings, \$8,368,493; expenses, \$5,133,500; net earnings, \$3,234,993; increase over 1894, \$2,033,926.

H. Honor Judge Richardson arrived on Tuesday last from Battleford, where he had lately been holding court. On the way down the river the boat ran on a shoal and capsized, but no damage was done beyond the wetting of the provisions.

ROYAL



BAKING POWDER
Absolute Pure.

This Powder never varies in strength and wholesomeness. More secure than the ordinary kinds, and can be used in connection with the smallest quantity of yeast, shortening, and other plain mixtures. Sold in all sizes.

POST OFFICE BOOK STORE

Just arrived—a large consignment of

Wall Paper

LATEST PATTERNS.

E. J. CANN.

G. D. NORTHGRAVES.

Watchmaker and Jeweller,

ALTON Campbell's New Store

A LARGE STOCK OF

Watches,

Clocks and

Jewellery

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Repairing Promptly attended to

J. SINCLAIR & CO.

1886

Spring Season

1886

WM. STOBART & CO.

Having received a full assortment of STAPLE and FANCY

Dry Goods,

Groceries, etc.

We beg to call the attention of our customers and the public to our first class new stock, now mostly completed.

Business now being under new management, the public will receive the best attention, and we will endeavor to keep on hand the requirements of our customers.

Your inspection is solicited.

1879. 1886

Buffalo Hall!

OUR SUMMER STOCK
IS NOW COMPLETE.

Ladies should examine our stock of

Fancy Dress Goods, Prints, Cottons, etc.

Gents should see our Mammoth Stock of

Clothing and Furnishings.

Families should be entirely supplied from the Finest Stock of

Staple & Fancy Groceries
EVER OPENED HERE.

BETTS & GWYNNE.

WARNING.

A LARGE STOCK OF THE
LATEST STYLES

FURNITURE!

Is close at hand and expected to arrive here in a few days.

PRICES
75 per cent. below any prices quoted by dealers here

Further notice will be given on what day this sale opens.
Sale Rooms will be in central part of town.

W. B. GOODFELLOW.

J. L. JOHNSON & CO.

BOSS

Churns!

Harware,

Finware,

Groceries.

T. E. JOHNSON & CO.

Harware,

Finware,

Groceries.

1886

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